

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.
SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 11, 1852.

CREDENTIALS OF SENATOR BAKER.

Mr. Walker presented the credentials of the Hon. Walker Brooke, elected a senator by the legislature of the State of Mississippi, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Henry S. Foote; which were read, and the oath of office having been administered to Mr. Brooke, he took his seat.

AMERICAN CEMENT IN MEXICO.

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the message of the President recommending a further appropriation to complete the cemetery which has been purchased by order of Congress near the city of Mexico, for the interment of officers and soldiers of the United States army who died in the late war, reported a bill making an appropriation of \$5,000 for that object.

Mr. M. and the appropriation which was made by the last Congress had been exhausted without effecting the object which was contemplated. The remains of about 200 officers and soldiers had been removed to the cemetery, and there remained as many more to be removed.

The bill was considered, read twice and ordered to engrossment.

EXPENSES OF KOSUTH IN WASHINGTON.

At the suggestion of Mr. SEWARD, the resolution, heretofore submitted by himself, providing for the expenses of the expedition of Louis Kosuth, while in Washington, amounting to \$5,000, out of the contingent fund of the Senate, was taken up for consideration.

An animated debate ensued, Messrs. PRATT and UPHAM contending in favor of the resolution, and the items of the expenditure being made by any appropriation; Messrs. SHIELDS, MASON and others opposed this view, believing that the committee would properly add the account.

Mr. CASS moved to amend by making the resolution a joint resolution, and was supported by Messrs. MASON, CLARKE, RUSK and BORLAND, on the ground that Kosuth was received by the two Houses of Congress.

Messrs. SEWARD, MASON, BAKER, SOULE and SHIELDS spoke in favor of making the appropriation from the contingent fund of the Senate, as provided for by the resolution, a committee of the Senate also having received Kosuth on his arrival in Washington, and ordered his entertainment.

The question being taken on Mr. Cass's amendment to make the resolution a joint one, it was decided in the negative by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. BAKER, BROADHEAD, BRADLEY, BROTHED, CLARKE, CLAY, DAVIS, DOWNES, GEYER, KING, McKAY, MASON, MORTON, PRATT, RUSK, and UPHAM—16.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Brooke, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Evans, Hamlin, Hendricks, Johnson, Jones, McKim, Mangum, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Stockton, Sumner, Underwood, and Walker—21.

The question then recurring on the original resolution, it was agreed to by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Bell, Bradley, Brothhead, Brooke, Chase, Davis, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Downes, Fiala, Geyer, Hamlin, Johnson, Jones, McKim, Mangum, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Stockton, Sumner, Underwood, and Wade—31.

Nays—Messrs. Borland, Cass, Clarke, MASON, Morton, Pratt—6.

On motion, the special order was then postponed for the purpose of going into an executive session, after which, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 11, 1852.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SPECIAL ORDER.

The House proceeded to consider a resolution introduced by Mr. STANLY, of North Carolina, postponing the special order (the homestead bill) to this day week.

Such has been the progress of sectional feeling, that a mutual exchange of opinion between the North and the South has become indispensable to quiet the public mind and restore mutual confidence and good will.

With this view, it is proposed to publish in New York and Washington City, daily and weekly newspapers, in which the ablest writers of both sections may present the facts and arguments upon which they rely, in support of the interests and institutions of each, under the hope that such a paper, conducted with fairness, moderation, and candor, and with an earnest desire to subvert sectional prejudice, will obtain extensive circulation, and exert a beneficial influence.

Part of the plan is to invite, by an offer of premiums, prize essays on the subjects of British Bribe-taking, British Diplomacy, and also on the American Tariff, American Commerce, American Banks, American Currency, and African Slavery. These questions, it is hoped will put in requisition the talents of the ablest writers of the North, and give to "THE MEDIUM" an interest and character which will secure for it a support commensurate with the expenditure necessarily incurred.

As the machinery of commerce and of credit is now organized on our Banks and our Currency are the weaker parts of the British system, and the ruinous effects of the expansion and contractions of the British Currency, caused by overtrading and speculations of the British people and British Bankers, necessarily produce an enormous drain on the resources of our Currency, which enable British financiers, by the use of their credit, without an advance of capital, to levy upon us enormous sums in the shape of profits on exchange, interest and commissions, inflicting at the same time a depreciation of the value of our labor and property.

"THE MEDIUM" will advocate a modification of the laws regulating mail contracts with Railroad Companies, so as to authorize contracts for the transportation of mail by Railroads, and to pay an amount of five per cent. coupon bonds, chargeable on the revenues of the Department, upon which the interest, at six per cent., would be equal to the quarterly payments made under existing laws, and will further advocate a general system of free banking, under State laws, on the basis of bonds of the federal or State government, and, under proper guarantees and restrictions, on deposits of Railroad securities; because such a system would make the large sums invested in Railroad securities, as capital, a cheap, abundant and staple currency, and enable the farmer and the planter to obtain remunerative prices for their produce, instead of being compelled, as they now are, to send the products of their labor to the British market, to be sold there by British agents at British prices; and because such a modification of the laws regulating mail contracts, and such a system of currency aided by free banking, would prevent fraud in the currency, and encourage the growth of the country, and abate sectional prejudice by obliterating the lines that have hitherto created it.

"THE MEDIUM" will not be a party paper, but a republican and independent, treating men, measures and events, as they are, and encouraging the growth of the country, and abating sectional prejudice by obliterating the lines that have hitherto created it.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE (interposing) said that his friend from California was very much mistaken, he supposed (Mr. B.) was not a Republican, but a Democrat.

Mr. MARSHALL continued, and intimated that the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. McKim) considered his speech to be an attack upon the Republican party, and that he was not a Republican.

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reason for furnishing it was that the Republic having published several articles, relative to the Democratic aspirant, he wished to have the record complete. He had no ill feeling towards Mr. Buchanan, however.

Mr. PENN. The gentleman admits, then, that he is in the habit of furnishing matter for Whig papers.

Mr. MARSHALL went on to speak of Mr. PENN. having furnished a large number of Mr. BRECKENRIDGE's speech, which was valuable on account of its attack upon Judge Douglas. The Democratic party might raise the banner of anti-progression in the approaching campaign. Some would march after it—he himself would not. But the march would be with muffled drum, left flank, in great confusion, and to the wall of a dead march. He went on to speak of the progress of the country. Who would stop to arrest it—to check the freedom of thought? In illustration, he cited the condition of the country at the close of the revolution, then a narrow track hardly big enough for a pre-emption claim, comparing it with its present extent—the change in its judiciary system, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, property qualifications for office, and the like. He spoke of the personal history of Judge Douglas, who, beginning as a cabinet-maker, and having received on a certain occasion a medal for his services—more valuable than military services—had been a barometer in Illinois. He had been marshaled together heretofore Democracy, had been promoted to the highest stations within her gift. There was no State in the Union where the Democracy were better united than in Illinois. Mr. BELL took the floor and spoke an hour in opposition to the fugitive slave law and in defence of the tariff.

Mr. CABLE followed in support of the bill. Mr. FULLER, of Maine, took the floor, when the committee rose and adjourned.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNED.

LAST CONCERT—THIS EVENING.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY offer their acknowledgments to the citizens of Washington for their kind attention and generous patronage. They will give their Grand and Last Musical Soiree at Carson's Saloon, THIS EVENING, March 12th, when they will have the pleasure of introducing a programme of their best selections and productions.

Tickets 50 cents each; to be had at the principal hotels and music stores, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert at 8.

"Books of Words," containing the Songs of the Hutchinson Family, for sale at the door.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Mr. W. M. FLEMING, Stage Manager.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 12.

Last appearance of the celebrated Actress, Miss DAVENPORT, who will appear in her great performance of EVADNE.

Overture, by the Orchestra. To conclude with the amusing farce of STATE SECRETS.

Prices of Admission: Private Boxes, \$5; Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cts; Reserved Seats, 25 cts; Orchestra Seats, 15 cts; Family Circle, 10 cts; Third Tier, 50 cts; General Gallery, 25 cts.

Doors open at 6 o'clock; performance will commence at 7. The Box office will be open daily, from 10 o'clock, a. m., to 4 p. m.

An official police will be in constant attendance to preserve strict order.

March 12.

A CARD.

Miss DAVENPORT has the honor to announce that her benefit and last appearance in Washington, will take place on Saturday, March 12th, on which occasion she will present the new play of INGOMAR—Miss DAVENPORT as "Parthenia."

Mar. 11—31.

PROSPECTUS OF "THE MEDIUM."

A Newspaper to be published Daily and Weekly in New York and Washington City.

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THE RAIL ROAD TO WEALTH.

MARION & CO.,

Baltimore, Maryland.

"Hang out your Banner on the outward walls, for the cry is still their cry."

Only look at this!

Nos. 34 60 70, the Magnificent Prize of \$50,000, sent to Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nos. 20 54 65, another beauty of \$30,000 sent to Ohio.

Nos. 17 41 42, a New Year's gift of \$12,000 sent to Boston.

Nos. 13 33 55, a pretty one of \$8,000 sent to Nashville.

Nos. 3 10 22, a snug Prize of \$5,000 sent to York, Pa.

Nos. 9 37 38, a Prize of \$4,000 sent to Elizabeth City, N. C.

We could enumerate many other Prizes of smaller denomination, sent by mail to correspondents in various parts of the United States. We can truly say that we have sold and cashed more Prizes than any ten offices in America, when such is the fact, it is to be hoped that no person who reads this paper will hesitate a moment in sending us their orders. We will do all we can in sending you Prizes. Should you fail the first or second time, persevere, and all will be right. Reader, ponder on this advice. Make your hay while the sun shines, and a fortune is within your reach, for recollect Shakespeare says "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at the flood, leads on to Fortune."

MAGNIFICENT LOTTERIES FOR MARCH.

To be drawn March 15th, 1852.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of \$25,000 1 Prize of \$3,000

1 do 10,000 2 Prizes of 1,000

1 do 5,000 10 Prizes of 500

Tickets \$2—Shares in proportion.

A Certificate of a Package of whole Tickets will only cost \$90—Halves \$45—Quarters \$22 50—Eighths \$11 25.

To be drawn March 18th, 1852.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of \$20,000 3 Prizes of \$3,000

1 do 10,000 3 do 1,500

2 Prizes of 4,500 10 do 500

Tickets only \$5—Shares in proportion.

A Certificate of a Package of whole Tickets in the above Splendid Lottery, will only cost \$70—Halves \$35—Quarters \$17 50.

To be drawn March 23d, 1852.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of \$5,000 1 Prize of \$1,000

1 Prize of 2,000 10 Prizes of 500

Tickets \$1—Certificate of Package of whole Tickets only \$15—Halves \$7 50—Quarters \$3 75.

To be drawn March 24th, 1852.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of \$30,000 4 Prizes of \$5,000

1 do 10,000 4 do 3,000

1 do 10,000 25 do 1,000

Tickets only \$10—Shares in proportion.

A Certificate of a Package of whole Tickets in this Grand Lottery will cost \$130—Halves \$65—Quarters \$32 50—Eighths \$16 25.

To be drawn March 29th.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of \$30,000 1 Prize of \$5,000

1 do 10,000 1 do 3,000

1 do 10,000 50 Prizes of 1,000

Tickets only \$10—Shares in proportion.

A Certificate of a Package of whole Tickets in this Grand Lottery will cost \$130—Halves \$65—Quarters \$32 50—Eighths \$16 25.

To be drawn March 27th, 1852.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of \$80,000 2 Prizes of \$5,000

1 do 40,000 2 do 3,000

1 do 20,000 2 do 2,000

1 do 10,000 10 do 1,000

Tickets only \$32—Shares in proportion.